







## Thomas Eboli, Mafia Figure, Gunned Down in Brooklyn

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP).—Shot five times in the face, Thomas (Tommy Ryan) Eboli, top Mafia figure and a chief lieutenant for the late Vito Genovese, was found dead early today in what police indicated was a gangland slaying.

Police said Eboli, 61, apparently had been taken "for a ride" by other mobsters and was out down in a burst of gunfire as he struggled to get out of the car.

His body, clad in a blue jumpsuit, was found sprawled on a sidewalk in the quiet Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, surrounded by broken, blood-stained glass from a car window. Police said he was carrying more than \$2,000, mostly in \$100 bills.

They theorized that when Eboli realized what was about to happen, he tried to force his way from the car. They said at least two shots from a small-caliber gun hit him while he still was in the vehicle. The said the shooting occurred at about 1 a.m.

A witness told authorities that at about that time he saw flash near a truck in the area and heard a man say, "Let's get out of here."

The truck, apparently stolen, was found abandoned with its engine running about a block from Eboli's body.

Machine Gun Found

Police said they also found a .45-caliber M-3 machine gun with a silencer in a car registered to a Newark, N.J., owner and parked near the murder scene. They said the weapon was of a type used by racketeers during World War II. They were unable to determine immediately whether either the truck or machine gun was connected to the shooting.

Police said Eboli might have been shot while riding in his own car, a blue, late-model Cadillac with New Jersey license plates. They said they did not know what Eboli, who lived in Port Lee, N.J., was doing in Crown Heights. They called it an "alien neighborhood" for Eboli, who usually frequented social clubs in Manhattan's Little Italy section.

The murder of Eboli was the latest in a series of shootings involving reputed underworld figures that began more than a year ago with the wounding of Joseph A. Colombo Sr., identified by authorities as head of the Profaci Cosa Nostra family in Brooklyn.

Six alleged underworld figures, including Joseph (Crazy Joe) Gallo, were slain within 12 days here this spring. Gallo was said to have been behind the shooting of Colombo at an Italian-American Unity Day rally in Columbus Circle in June, 1971.

Federal authorities have identified Eboli as a chief lieutenant in the Genovese family, while

the late Genovese himself, known as the "boss of bosses," was in prison for financing a narcotics smuggling operation.

Was in Poor Health

New York State Investigation Commission sources said Eboli's poor health prevented him from gaining the top spot in the mob after Genovese's death in prison in 1969.

Eboli had been arrested in 1969 on a charge of assisting referees in Madison Square Garden after a boxer he managed lost a fight on a technical knockout. He also was taken into custody in a police raid four years later after the so-called "Little Apple" meeting of organized crime leaders.

He was a subject of a 1969 New York State Crime Commission probe of incursions by organized crime into legitimate businesses. He collapsed while preparing to appear before the commission and had to be rushed to a hospital.

Since then, he also contended that he was too ill to appear before hearings of the New Jersey State Investigation Commission probing activities of organized crime in legitimate businesses and before the Waterfront Commission here.

His lawyer, Wilford Davis, told authorities that Eboli, who suffered from a heart ailment, was "a very sick man" and could not answer questions.

## Israeli Court Sets Verdict on Japanese Today

SARAFAND, Israel, July 16 (Reuters).—A verdict of guilty seems inevitable here tomorrow when an Israeli military court hands down its decision on Kozo Okamoto, lone survivor of the three-man Japanese suicide squad responsible for the Lydda Airport massacre.

Not only has the prosecutor called for his conviction on all four charges, three of which carry a possible death penalty, but the accused himself has claimed full responsibility for the attack at the airport on May 30 in which more than 100 persons were killed or injured.

So frustrated was defense counsel Max Kritzman by Okamoto's open admission that the lawyer delivered what must be one of the briefest summings-up speeches ever recorded, merely telling the court that, if they had any doubts, they should be in favor of the accused.

Judicial sources here believe it is possible that the prosecutor will ask death for the 37-year-old university student and that the court might comply. But they think such a sentence almost certainly would be commuted.

## Enrollment Falls Off in U.S. Colleges

Autumn Openings As High as 500,000

By Gene I. Macroff

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT).—Colleges and universities across the country, only two months away from the start of a new school year, still have room for 300,000 to 500,000 more students.

This estimate is based on a nationwide survey by the National Association of College Admissions Councils. The same survey predicts that even after additional students are admitted by the end of the summer, there still will be openings in September for 175,000 freshmen and 125,000 transfer students.

A separate survey by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools found this month that 87 percent of the colleges and universities in the United States still had openings.

There is absolutely no reason, even at this late date, why anyone capable of going to college should not be able to find a number of institutions ready and willing to accept him or her," said Mr. Robert Kirkwood, executive secretary of the Middle States Association, a regional accrediting agency.

Draft-Law Influence

Factors generally cited by admissions officials for the unusually large number of openings are economic conditions, changes in the draft law that make it no longer necessary to attend college to avoid military service, growing doubts about the value of a college degree and the breaking of the "lock-step" or regular attendance system.

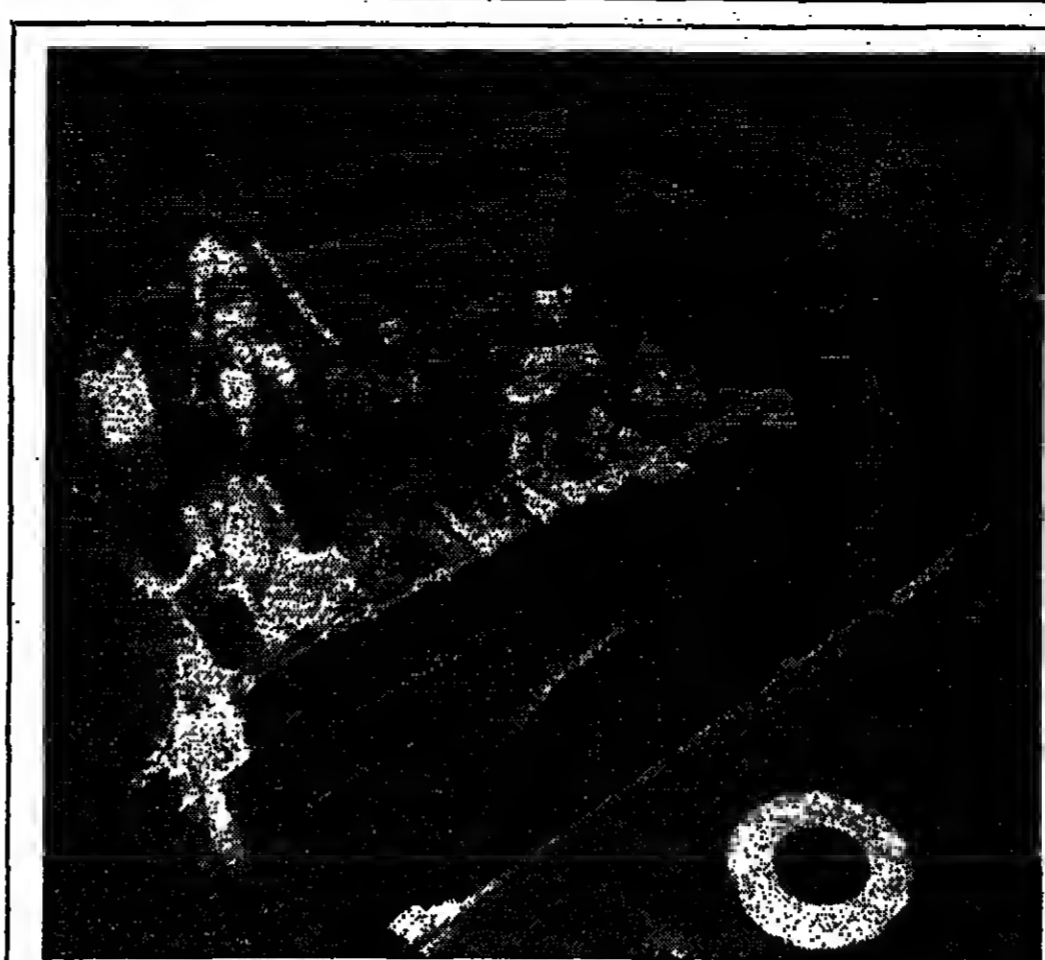
Another element mentioned, particularly in connection with openings at four-year colleges, is the enlarged role that has been assumed by two-year, public community colleges, which this year are expected to enroll almost 40 percent of the new students.

There are 8.5 million college and university students in the country.

## W. German Politician Arrives in Peking

TOKYO, July 16 (AP).—Gerhard Schröder, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the West German Bundestag (parliament), has arrived in Peking at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese News Agency reported.

Mr. Schröder, former foreign minister, is the first leading West German politician to visit China, with which West Germany has no diplomatic relations.



CAR POOL—William Case (top right) filled back of pickup truck with plastic, then added water for a swimming pool on wheels. He was joined by family and neighbor's children as heat wave reached 90 d. F (32 d. C) in Indianapolis last week.

## U.S. High-Altitude Jet Sets Record for Sustained Speed

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—The needle-nosed Air Force SR-71 reconnaissance jet, a flying stiletto more than 100 feet long, has set a record for sustained speed at high altitudes.

An Air Force citation said that the airplane was flown April 26, 1971, "on a record 10 1/2-hour flight, a distance of 15,000 miles at speeds over Mach 3 and altitudes above 80,000 feet."

Mach 3 is three times the speed of sound, or more than 2,000 miles an hour.

"This flight established new and exceptional records for duration and total distance covered and proved the extended super-sonic reconnaissance capability of the SR-71, thereby adding significantly to the security of the United States," the Air Force said in citing the two-man crew who received the Mackay Trophy.

Other planes have flown higher and faster, but never before for such a long time.

Built by Lockheed

The Lockheed-built SR-71, fashioned largely of titanium, is virtually a huge fuel tank feeding a Pratt and Whitney J-58 engine. Each crewmember wears a

pressure suit weighing about 40 pounds. Never before had airplane pilots worn the bulky suit in such a small cockpit for such a long time.

The record-setting mission, flown out of Beale Air Force Base, Maryville, Calif., included two round trips across Northern and Central United States and a complete circle of the Western states, the equivalent of a nonstop flight from San Francisco to Paris and return.

The pilot was Lt. Col. Thomas B. Yates, 38, Eubank, Ky., and the navigator was Maj. Dewain C. Viek, 38, now a lieutenant colonel, of Lorain, Ohio. They are with the Ninth Strategic Reconnaissance Wing at Beale.

## Naxalite Leader Held in Calcutta

NEW DELHI, July 16 (Reuters).—The West Bengal government claimed to have crushed five-year-old Naxalite movement of Maoist revolutionaries with the arrest in Calcutta today of its founder, chairman and chief ideologist, Charu Majumdar, 57.

Mr. Majumdar was the ideologist behind a peasant uprising in the summer of 1967 in the strategic Naxalbari corridor of North Bengal near Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal and Chinese-held Tibet.

The peasants, led by a small group of intellectuals, seized the land and crops of big landlords. The Naxalbari uprising was crushed, but the Naxalites, who took their name from it, continued to espouse violent overthrow of the Indian system of parliamentary democracy.

## U.S. Limits Export of Hides To Hold Down Price of Shoes

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 16 (WP).—In a move designed to hold down the cost of American shoes, the administration yesterday slapped export controls on domestic-produced cattle hides.

The program essentially restricts hide producers (who also are usually meat packers) from exporting more than 1.26 million hides a month—the level at which they exported hides in 1971.

Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson said the government will issue "export tickets" to hide producers, which the producers in turn can sell to export companies. The export companies exchange the ticket for a license to export the hides.

Price Commission Executive Secretary Louis P. Neff said that rising hide and leather prices have forced up the domestic price of leather shoes about 1 percent so far this year, and shoe manufacturers were projecting further boosts of between 3 and 10 percent in the fall.

Mr. Peterson told a press conference that there is no way yet to gauge the effect of yesterday's action on the price of domestic hides or the price of shoes. "It is reasonable to expect," he said, that the move would reduce the domestic price of hides, "which could be expected to be reflected in shoe prices."

Projected Increase

In the absence of export controls, Mr. Peterson said, the Commerce Department projected an increase of 575,000 hide exports between March and December, 1972, as during the same 10-month period last year. The department also predicted that domestic demand would increase and that 688,000 more hides would be needed.

For the same period, the Agriculture Department predicts an increase in cattle slaughter (and therefore in hides) of 685,000. Next year U.S. cattle slaughter is expected to pick up by 1.3 million.

"The effect of this approach," Mr. Peterson said, "will be to reserve for hard-pressed domestic buyers and industries the additional cattlehides which we anticipate will be available in the coming weeks and months."

Most of the U.S. hide exports go to Spain, Italy and Japan. About one-third of the shoes purchased in the United States are made abroad.

Mr. Peterson admitted that there might be some outcry from foreign countries.

The action should raise the price of hides abroad, while

reducing them here—making domestic shoes relatively more competitive with foreign-made shoes.

But, Mr. Peterson said, the action "is a reasonably generous and balanced one." He noted that the quotas were set at the 1971 level, which was a record level for U.S. hide exports.

Balance of Payments

He said that it is nearly impossible to predict the effect of the action on the balance of payments. He agreed that the nation would export fewer hides than it would have in the absence of controls, but he noted that the move could reduce U.S. shoe imports.

Mr. Peterson acted under the authority of the Export Administration Act to "protect the domestic economy from the excessive drain of scarce materials and to reduce the serious inflationary impact of abnormal foreign demand."

The nation moved to control hide exports in 1966—announcing quotas that were 18 million hides below the 1965 level and putting the controls on exporters rather than producers.

As a result, Mr. Peterson said, "a domestic glut and a two-price system quickly developed, and the benefits of the higher foreign prices accrued to the exporters or foreign buyers in the form of higher profits... all at the expense of American cattle producers and consumers."

Mr. Peterson said that the price of the export tickets should give the administration some idea of the state of world demand for hides. He said that the controls will be lifted on hide exports as soon as market conditions warrant.

## 3 Smugglers Get Death on Taiwan

TAIPEI, Taiwan, July 16 (NYT).—A ship's captain, the general manager of a navigation company and the confessed leader of a smuggling operation that they took part in have been sentenced to death by a district court here following the biggest seizure of contraband in Taiwan's history.

The death penalty has never been meted out to smugglers. Prison sentences ranging from seven years to life were given to 22 other members of the ring, most of them crewmen of the SS Yuyuan.

The ship, owned by the Nationalist Chinese and sailing under Panamanian registry, arrived at Keelung May 30 from Hong Kong with a declared cargo of 35,000 worth of waste paper. Acting on a tip, customs agents searched the ship for several days and found hidden compartments built by an ironsmith. Inside were secreted more than three tons of undeclared goods with an estimated value of \$125,000, mostly herbs and foodstuffs purchased in Hong Kong but originating from mainland China.

## Aline B. Saarinen, U.S. Crit In Area of Art, Architecture

By Martin Weil

WASHINGTON, July 16 (WP).—Aline B. Saarinen, 58, an NBC news correspondent who was one of the nation's best known art and architecture critics, died Thursday night in New York City after a long illness.

Widow of the famed architect Eero Saarinen, who died in 1961, she served here as an outspoken member of the Fine Arts Commission from 1963 to 1968.

An NBC correspondent since 1964, she was on many assignments here and abroad, including being named chief of the network's Paris bureau in 1971. She was said to be the first woman to head an overseas television news bureau.

Active for many years as a journalist, Mrs. Saarinen was managing editor of Art News magazine from 1947 to 1948.

She was associate art editor and critic at The New York Times from 1948 to 1953, and associate art critic from 1954 to 1958. She published a number of articles on art and cultural trends in major magazines.

Best Seller

She was also the author of a best-selling book, "The Proud Possessors," published in 1953. Mrs. Saarinen was born in New York, the daughter of Allen M. and Irma L. Bernstein. Her interest in art and architecture was aroused at the age of nine when her family made a trip abroad and she and an elder brother explored the cathedrals and chateaux of Europe.

At Vassar College, from which she graduated in 1935 as a member of Phi Beta Kappa, she majored in English and art, and became art critic of the Vassar Miscellany News.

She received a master's degree in 1939 from the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University.

During World War II, Mrs. Saarinen, who had married Joseph H. Leitch in 1935, (they were divorced in 1951), served as the executive secretary of the Allegheny County Rationing Board in Pittsburgh, and later as a nurse's aide here.

Art News

But finding herself less active when her husband, who served in the Navy, was transferred to New York, old ambitions to write about art returned and she joined Art News at a salary of \$23 a week.

She next joined The Times, where in response to a memo asking who was the architect for a certain building, and whether he should be interviewed, she answered: "Eero Saarinen, and he should. He is the best architect of his generation."

Mrs. Saarinen, by then a divorcee, eventually was sent to interview the Finnish-born architect.

"He hadn't had a woman listen to him so intently for so long," she said of her first meeting with the designer of the Dulles Airport terminal and many other noted structures. They were married in 1953.

C. Dale Fuller

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT).—C. Dale Fuller, 56, executive vice-president of the Foreign Policy Association who had been active for more than 30 years in education on world affairs, died of cancer at his home at Mount Vernon, N.Y., on Monday.

Mr. Fuller served the public through a variety of programs of citizen education sponsored by the association.

Mr. Fuller was born in Iroquois, S.D., and attended the University of Denver. He received a Bachelor of Arts in Social Science in 1937 and a master's degree in speech in 1939.

Mr. Fuller received a certificate from the Russian Institute of Columbia University.

Before joining the association, Mr. Fuller was for six years director of the Social Science Foundation, university of Denver, and chairman of the university's department of international affairs.

Thomas L. Davey

WASHINGTON, July 16 (WP).—Retired Navy Rear Adm. Thomas L. Davey, 65, a civil engineer, died of pneumonia and kidney failure July 3 at the Oakland (Calif.) Naval Hospital.

Adm. Davey, a native of Beverly Hills, Mass., graduated from the Naval Academy in 1927.

In June, 1952, he was assigned to the Bureau of Yards and Docks and served at various facilities until being transferred to the base at Pearl Harbor in 1959.

He served there for three years until being reassigned briefly to Newport, R.I.

Adm. Davey joined the staff of the commander of the Northwest African invasion in 1943 and continued with the staff preparing the invasion of Sicily.

The following year he served with the task force commander organizing the invasion of Southern France.

After the war, he was promoted to captain. He served at both Newport and at Pearl Harbor before being assigned, in 1946, to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, which managed the Navy's moth-balling program.

In 1948, he moved to the U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station, Inyokern, Calif., where he remained until his retirement in May, 1949. At retirement, he was promoted to rear admiral.

Mrs. Ethel C. Freeman

MORRISTOWN, N.J., July 16 (NYT).—Mrs. Ethel C. Freeman, an anthropologist who

specialized in the Sem. Indians of Florida, died at her home here. She was widow of Lem S. Freeman, stockbroker.

Mrs. Freeman had spent winters in the Everglades the Seminole Indians and written many monographs lectured widely about having spoken at international congresses in Tokyo and Mexico.

She had been an anthropologist of the American Museum of Natural History in 1937. In addition to her expedition to the Everglades, she made field trips to other Indian tribes here and in Mexico had made studies of the people of Africa and Haiti.

Edwin C. McDonald

MIAMI BEACH, July 16 (AP).—Edwin C. McDonald, 75, international business executive who was chairman of The Newspapers, Inc., died Friday at Miami Institute in Miami after a long illness.

The newspaper company's American chain affiliated with the Thomson Communications Groups in Canada and Britain. Mr. McDonald, who was chairman of The Newspapers, Inc., died Friday at Miami Institute in Miami after a long illness.

He also was chairman of Royal Bank of Canada Trust of New York City. He said that post after retiring in 1958 as executive vice-president of director of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Dr. Charles K. Friedberg

COBLESKILL, N.Y., July 16 (UPI).—Dr. Charles K. Friedberg, chief of cardiology, died of a heart attack at a local hospital after a long illness.

Dr. Friedberg was a past president of the American College of Cardiology and a past president of the American Heart Association.

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### The before clearing customs problem.

We've installed an automatic luggage conveyor system which ties into each gate. By the time you get off the plane and get to the luggage claim area, your luggage should be there.

In the luggage claim area, we've got 12 luggage race-tracks—more than the International Arrivals Building which serve 28 airlines. Twice as many as any other airline terminal has.

### The clearing customs problem.

At the International Arrivals Building, during peak seasons, there are just too many airlines (26) served by too few customs positions (64).

At the new Pan Am terminal, there'll be 36 customs positions. That's more than any other airline has.

Which means lines (if there are any) will be shorter than any others.

### The after clearing customs problem.

It's called walking. At the new Pan Am 93 million-dollar terminal, once you've cleared customs you will only have to walk 30 feet to a special exit for taxis and private cars. And you'll be on your way less than 15 minutes after leaving the plane.



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EDEN has every perfume, cosmetics  
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TAX FREE  
Free sample to each customer.

مكتبة الأصيل

## Names a Progressive Arch of Orthodox Church

July 16 (AP).—Demetrius, a pro-member of the church, became an arch-metropolitan last month.



Demetrius

## ew Who S. Girl d Trial

July 16 (AP).—The court has rejected charges against a woman who married an American and will put her on trial today.

Shapiro, former president of the American Trial Association, also said Shapiro's wife, the Shivers of Cincinnati, was present at her trial.

Mr. Shapiro, 37, was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

One of 14 activists who were arrested for two months' work shortly before arriving here for a summit meeting.

He was arrested on June 8 and emerged June 8 to a religious ceremony in Moscow.

He was arrested by Soviet troops at June 12 left for home when his tourist visa expired.

He was arrested on June 18 days in prison, sentenced on June 30 on cognizance pending.

He has been in the since July 3 on a bid to "develop a new trial lawyers of the U.S."

elects today to succeed the late Patriarch Athenagoras as patriarch of the Orthodox Church.

The won an overwhelming majority after the Turkish government, seeking to keep the patriarchate under control, had struck the name of Metropolitans Meliton, the outspoken progressive favorite, from the list of acceptable candidates.

The 15 members of the Holy Synod chose Patriarch Demetrius, archbishop of Imbros and Tenedos, after a brief service in which they stood around the altar of St. George's Church and sang a hymn praising the Holy Spirit. Who teaches the modern makes theologians from fishermen and builds His Church.

Patriarch Demetrius, 66, who has been a metropolitan since 1964, was said to be favored for the throne by Metropolitan Meliton, the powerful dean of the Holy Synod.

## Church Reunion

Informants here said Patriarch Demetrius would be guided in his first months by Metropolitan Meliton, who is a strong advocate of church reunion. Patriarch Demetrius consecrated bishop by Patriarch Athenagoras, is essentially a pastoral cleric with little experience in matters of state, they said.

The ecumenical patriarch is a theologian and a former teacher of classical Greek. He is described as self-effacing, and of great spirituality and humility.

To walk to the patriarchal throne, which dominates St. George's Church, Patriarch Demetrius had to work his way past all 14 of his fellow metropolitans, who are ranked in order of seniority.

On the throne, Patriarch Demetrius seemed calm at first, but as Metropolitan Meliton and the other prelates filed past him to kiss him on both cheeks, he showed considerable emotion.

Tears filled his eyes when the congregation began to make its own act of allegiance, filing past one by one.

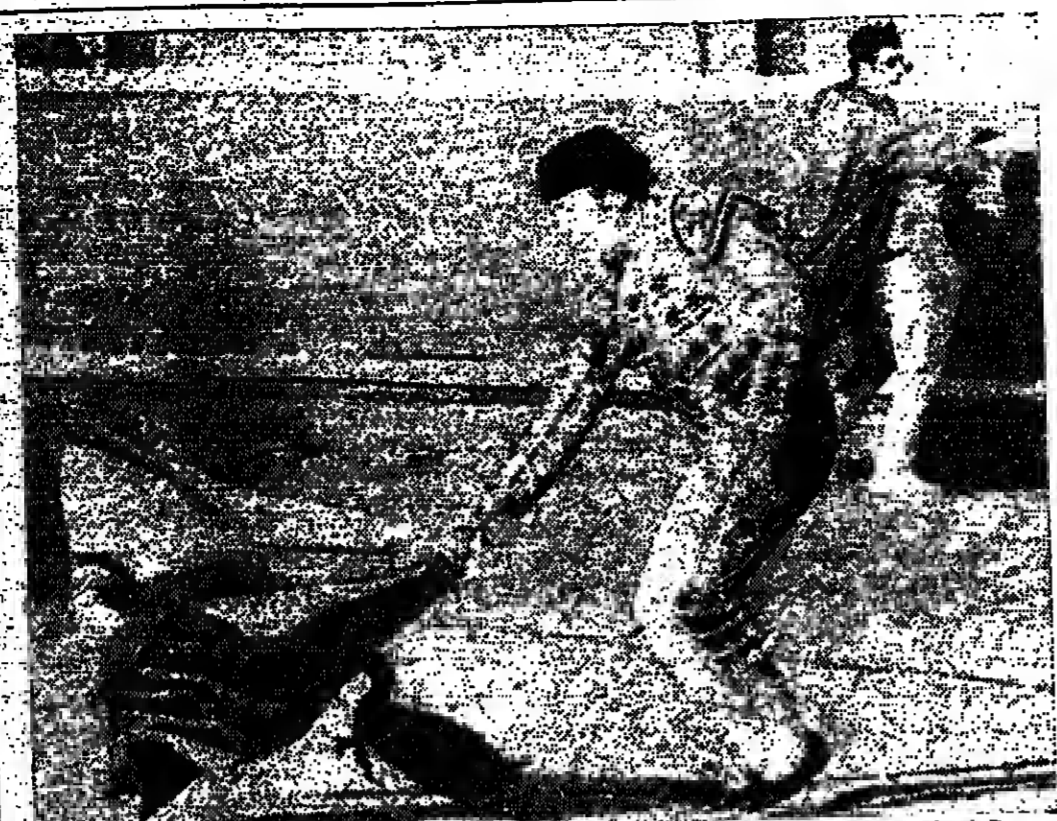
His voice rang out clearly, however, as he gave his first general benediction as patriarch.

The formal enthronement of the new patriarch, traditionally the 268th successor to St. Andrew, will be held in the same 18th-century church Tuesday. Patriarch Demetrius then will make his first speech from the throne.

He is expected to announce his dedication to the goals of Patriarch Athenagoras.

Patriarch Athenagoras, who held the title for 24 years until his death two weeks ago, planned a great synod of Orthodoxy to pave the way for church reunion.

Patriarch Demetrius, with the advice of Metropolitan Meliton, is expected to push on with plans to hold the synod.



QUACKADOR—Bullfighter's assistant trying to capture a duck in Pamplona arena last week. An enthusiastic fan had thrown it into ring to show approval over performance of matador Damaso Gonzalez.

## Strong Only in Number

## Short Life Span Seen for Italian Coalition

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, July 16 (NYT).—For the first time since fall, Italy has a fully functioning government—but the odds are it won't last long.

The average duration of the 33 cabinets that have come and gone here since World War II has been nine months. The 34th, headed by Premier Giulio Andreotti, is generally considered to have a shorter life expectancy.

Mr. Andreotti's government, a centrist grouping of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals, is strong only in number, consisting of no less than 84 ministers and under secretaries.

It rests on slender majorities in parliament and is further weakened by a revival of factional fighting within the premier's own Christian Democratic party.

## Telephone Book

Fortunately, the new premier likes to work. At 53, he is a veteran in government with unsurpassed administrative experience. The first Roman to head the national government since Italy's unification more than 100 years ago, Mr. Andreotti has held cabinet posts almost without interruption since he was 28.

When the premier presented his government to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, he enumerated so many urgent prob-

lems to be tackled that a heckler said: "You are reciting the telephone book."

Most of the items on Mr. Andreotti's long agenda are connected with the economic recession through which Italy is going. Factories are closing, unemployment is rising and the lira may be in trouble.

While millions of Italians are about to take their vacations, industries are plagued by strikers and absenteeism. Another difficult period seems in the making as militant unions representing more than 4 million workers get ready to renegotiate their three-year nationwide contracts.

Mr. Andreotti told the Senate Friday, just before winning a confidence test by only four votes, that the government would do its job "without vain pretensions, but also without any inferiority complex."

In another development Friday night, the Chamber of Deputies again postponed planned tax reforms on incomes and wholesale and retail transactions.

The deputies modified the proposed value-added tax, intended to bring Italy into line with other members of the European Economic Community, and voted to make it effective Jan. 1, 1973, instead of July 1 this year.

The chamber also postponed a drastically revised new income tax for a year. It is now due to become effective Jan. 1, 1974. The new tax increases the levy on higher incomes.

Meanwhile, a deadlock between newspaper publishers and printers over suspension of Monday morning editions left Italians with few newspapers today for the third weekend.

Monday morning editions were suspended a month ago by most publishers. They contended that triple pay differential for Sunday work made the Monday editions too costly.

The printers, protesting loss of income, have struck, closing most Sunday editions every weekend since.

## 4 Die in Italian Storm

MANFREDONIA, Italy, July 16 (AP).—Three children and a man perished yesterday when violent thunderstorms on the Adriatic coast burst an earth dike, dumping tons of water on this town, about 70 miles north of Bari. The rains caused destruction all along the coast between Bari and Manfredonia. Eleven persons were injured and taken to hospitals.

## Ending Crisis Year in India

## Keating Will Remember Security Guards

NEW DELHI, July 16 (AP).—Perhaps no other American ambassador except Ellsworth Bunker in Saigon has been guarded as heavily as Kenneth B. Keating in the last year.

The Indian government, fearing an attack on him by persons unhappy with U.S. policy toward India, assigned two bodyguards to him. Two more Indian policemen, armed with rifles, guarded his residence, watching for intruders and snapping to attention whenever the former Republican senator from New York walked by.

"I got arthritis from saluting them so much," Mr. Keating says jokingly.

Outside the main embassy building, adjoining the ambassador's residence, a platoon of 25 Indian policemen bivouacked in tents, waiting to control what became a steady stream of anti-American demonstrations.

The strict security measures, which the Indians withdrew without explanation a few weeks ago, symbolized how poor U.S.-Indian relations became during the three years Mr. Keating has been ambassador in New Delhi.

Mr. Keating, who will resign his post next week to return to the United States to campaign for President Nixon's re-election, says that the deterioration in the relationship has been the greatest disappointment of his assignment.

If you talk to the U.S. establishment or the Indian establishment, pretty much each one would place the onus on the other," Mr. Keating said in an interview.

"I suppose like most of these things, in retrospect, on both sides you could see where certain things might have been handled better."

Mr. Keating declined to elaborate on this point while still ambassador, but other U.S. diplomats and Indian officials agree that the sharpest deterioration in relations resulted from the Nixon administration's strong opposition to the Bangladesh independence movement in East Pakistan, India supported that movement with arms and troops.

## Rationale of Policies

Mr. Keating, in a series of cables to the State Department last year, questioned the U.S. policies, although he says he understands their rationale.

Making his first public comments on the subject, Mr. Keating said his work in New Delhi was "somewhat inhibited" by publication of his cables in Jack Anderson's column.

"It was of course distressing,"

in a way, to have some of the press in the United States reveal secret cables which I had sent to the State Department," he said.

"I am not critical of the press for using what they get, but I am very critical of anybody in the government who takes an oath and violates that oath."

Over the years, Mr. Keating sharply reduced the size of the U.S. mission, which under his predecessors had grown to the largest American overseas mission except for Vietnam.

When he arrived, the mission had 617 American and 1,807 Indian employees. Now there are 508 Americans and 1,593 Indians.

Mr. Keating, 72, is 10 pounds lighter than when he arrived

here in June, 1969. He has been able to live "a more regular life" as ambassador than as senator, which he describes as "an absolutely killing job."

Mr. Keating revealed that he had consulted a yoga instructor on yoga, for recommendations on a physical fitness program.

"The first thing I do when I get up in the morning is swim. Then I do my exercises, which are a modified form of yoga, for about 10 to 15 minutes," he said.

"I have not lost but one morning of one day for illness during the three years I have been here."

Mr. Keating disclaimed any idea of running for public office again, but added: "The one thing I am not going to do is to retire."



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After Triumphant Week

Democrats Barking At McGovern Heels

By Max Frankel

MIAMI BEACH (NYT)—After one triumphant week in the Florida sun, George McGovern is again the underdog, only this time he has a whole kennel of Democrats barking fear and discontent.

Many of the party's office holders, including the vast majority in the South, many of its former fans and financiers in the big unions and many of its once devoted Catholic and Jewish constituents are threatening desertion and perhaps outright opposition.

They fear a dimly perceived "radicalism" on the issues, an unsettling promise to redistribute income at home and energies abroad, and perhaps above all, the very idea that the Democratic party should have selected a candidate without the approval of its traditional power centers.

They fear the whole crowd of newcomers that is clamoring to replace the old and they will be running away from them unless—and until—George McGovern can frighten them in another way, with a reasonable prospect of victory even without their help.

General Tributes

For a few moments at 3 a.m. Friday, it seemed just barely possible, even to the skeptics. The cultural revolution that had swept through the party and filled its convention seats with the novices for a very oldtimer yielded suddenly to a thunderous songfest and cheer-lead with tributes even for Sen. George C. Wallace and his Alabama delegation.

If this so recently implausible scene could happen once, the delegates were thinking, why not again in November?

And in any case, thought the delirious winners, had not the party—win or lose in the autumn—propelled itself into a new era in which even the labor leaders and governors and investment bankers who seek to return to the rostrum will need to take

American Party Feels Wallace Will Make Bid

LEMON GROVE, Calif., July 16 (UPI)—A top official of the National American party said Friday there was "a good chance" that Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace would accept the party's presidential nomination early next month.

William K. Shearer, former California chairman of the Affiliated American Independent party and member of the NAP executive committee, said he expected the NAP to nominate Gov. Wallace when it holds its convention Aug. 3-5 at Louisville, Ky.

"We will tender a nomination to him," he said. "We make no pretensions as to whether he will accept it. He was our standard-bearer four years ago and we will make that offer again."

Mr. Shearer said: "We will let him know the people want an alternative, and we feel there is a very good chance he will accept."

Gov. Wallace, who flew home to Alabama Friday, has said he will not make a third-party bid for the presidency.

their case to the people as never before and McGovernize their bases of power?

But a moral victory in defeat, which his friends found deeply satisfying to Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona when he led the Republicans to disaster in 1964, has never been Sen. McGovern's objective.

And so the dawn brought a strange sight to the top of the Doral Hotel. The bright and sunny sky, the vast blue ocean and the freshly washed sand—they all looked remarkably like the snows of New Hampshire.

Sen. McGovern's hope today, as in the New Hampshire primary four months ago, is to be taken seriously, to move from hope to promise to breakthrough until the ideals of the candidacy are augmented by the prospect of power with which even the most recalcitrant can be lured or forced back into the fold.

Opinion Polls

But there will be no easy targets of opportunity to dramatize progress, as in the long primary season. Much, perhaps all, will depend upon the viability of the McGovern candidacy in the public opinion polls.

As some experienced observers of political behavior here see it, if Sen. McGovern comes to Labor Day down 15 or 20 points in the polls, his many detractors in the unions and state and local party organizations will try only to drive him to a deficit of 20, to underscore the "Told-you-so."

But if he should narrow the gap to a mere 5 points, the fascination and the fear of a McGovern presidency could well provoke a scramble to his side in these same quarters.

But the opponent now is not the unsure figure of Edmund S. Muskie or the refurbished symbol of the past, Hubert H. Humphrey. It is the President of the United States, so securely in command of the trappings and levers of power that he intends to campaign for re-election with a calculated de-emphasis even of the mention of his name.

Nixon's Charges

Mr. Nixon already has turned loose a barrage of charges designed to tar Sen. McGovern as a radical, to portray him as financially irresponsible and to blame him, even before the failure is certain or known, for sabotaging the Paris peace talks by holding out better terms for Hanoi than the sitting administration has offered.

Those are formidable assaults and they will not necessarily be repelled by the vast registration, participation and fund-raising drives upon which Sen. McGovern's hopes now ride.

To seize the nomination, Sen. McGovern and his lieutenants have to color themselves as leftist, just as Mr. Nixon ran always to the right of center until he was secure in office.

Left and right are where the passions are for the dogged pre-convention labor of American politics. But the middle, even if it is a shifting middle, is where the votes are in November. In just four months more, Sen. McGovern must turn his freshly greeted party once again into the many hues of autumn. It is a heroic ambition.



1972 STANDARD-BEARERS—Sen. George S. McGovern and Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton stand with their wives on podium facing delegates at the final session of Democratic National Convention early Friday in Miami Beach, Fla.

McGovern's Victory for Experimental Science

By Sen. George S. McGovern

I don't think the outcome of the Democratic National Convention would have surprised Galileo. What happened was simple. While some of the candidates and their advisers spent last year reading the polls and making projections, my supporters and I decided that polls taken a year in advance probably indicated only which candidates were most widely known. So we spent last year developing an organization and learning the lay of the land. While some candidates were content with armchair speculation, we went out in the field to determine what the country was like and what it really wanted. It was simply a triumph for experimental science over flat-earth science.

We found some interesting things: The American people have become astonishingly cynical about what's happening either. Then a man stuck his hand and said, "I need my job, but I need my country more. I'm for you." In California, military spending was an important issue, and I was heartened that a worker would put love of country above his own job.

Three days before the Wisconsin primary I was visiting a senior citizens' home in Milwaukee when a woman in her late 70s, shriveled up in a wheelchair, came up to me and said, "We need to turn this country around." It wasn't exactly the place I expected to hear that type of comment and it gave me an indication on just how deeply the dissatisfaction with the status quo is running.

We thought about these things and we developed what turned out to be quite a successful plan. But obviously I couldn't have carried out this plan by myself; I couldn't have carried it out without a staff.

The McGovern staff, otherwise known as the McGovern organization, is widely known for its size. What has not been so widely recognized is that the McGovern staff is effective on a per capita basis. It would be easy, for instance, for 30,000 people working on the California campaign to duplicate each other's work, alienate half the voters and accomplish nothing.

One reason our campaign staff is so effective is that I trust it. I haven't tried to

follow the beaten path, as long as you say things that make sense. In fact, that path was crowded during the early primaries, and it was an advantage not to be trekking it. In the same way, it wasn't nearly so great a disadvantage this year as it had been in the past to be a little-known underdog at the start of the primaries and to be ignored for the most part by the press.

Those who followed the campaign closely may recall specific moments during the campaign when these discoveries were critical.

'I'm For You'

In San Diego, California, I was campaigning at an aerospace plant, walking alongside a wire fence and shaking hands with some of the workers, and the reception I was getting wasn't very enthusiastic. And I wasn't feeling very good about what was happening either. Then a man stuck his hand and said, "I need my job, but I need my country more. I'm for you." In California, military spending was an important issue, and I was heartened that a worker would put love of country above his own job.

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One reason our campaign staff is so effective is that I trust it. I haven't tried to

supervise everything that has been done; instead I found people I felt I could rely on, and I gave them a great deal of autonomy.

People who were running the individual state primary campaigns had the responsibility for winning elections. The people in the state knew that state best. There were many states I hadn't even been to. So what did I know? When people from the national campaign want to help out in a state, the staff from the state told them what to do. The people from the individual states made the important decisions, when we knew who was going to run the different campaigns I tried to approach them on a one-to-one basis. I simply told them, "Look, I'm relying on you. You have the responsibility to win the election." I gave them but one instruction directive: "Just win the damn thing."

Running the campaign this way did require, of course, that I have a great deal of confidence in my supporters. Since I have been campaigning on a promise to trust the American people, it seems to me that it was only fair that I should have to begin by placing an unusual degree of trust in my own supporters.

The Coming Contest

These are the things that the campaign did that were most important to our success. And, incidentally, I suspect that the general election campaign will shape up in much the same way. It will be a contest between a well-financed top-heavy bureaucracy that holds meetings and gives and takes orders and a loosely organized, relatively improvised organization.

The story of how I won the nomination would not be complete without a discussion of the new party-reform rules and how they affected my campaign. Of course, there has been a great deal of comment about how the delegate selection process was changed almost beyond recognition this year by the new rules. However, there has been surprisingly little attempt to judge what impact the reform rules actually had on the way the campaign developed. It seems to me that I won the nomination because I did well in critical primaries in New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Mas-

sachusetts, Ohio, Nebraska, California and New York. The more important reform guidelines, in its impact on the outcome of the nomination, was the requirement that in non-primary states the delegate selection process be open to participation by all Democrats. This had already been the practice in a few nonprimary states, including Iowa and Minnesota. I certainly did much better in the nonprimary states under the new rule guaranteeing free participation in delegate selection, but the backbone of my strength at the convention came from the large delegations from California, New York, Massachusetts and a few other primary states. Those delegates would have been there even under the old rules.

Striking Differences

The most striking differences between this year and previous years were the greater number of candidates, the greater number of primaries and the requirement for affirmative action to assure greater representation for young people, women and minorities. For the greater number of candidates (which was an index of ambition) and the greater number of primaries (which was decided by the individual state legislatures), the reform rules can claim no credit. The reform rules obviously were responsible for greater representation from groups that had not participated so widely previously, but since every candidate had women, young people and members of minority groups supporting him, this affected the tone of the delegate selection process more than it affected the outcome of the race for the presidential nomination. The Democratic party certainly does not want to maintain permanent specifications for the proportion of representation of different segments of the population, but I think that the guidelines this year counteracted a history of exclusion and resulted in a more representative convention.

In short, I would say that I won the Democratic nomination through hard work, careful planning, a willingness to move ahead decisively, greater public participation and a determination to take nothing for granted. And this is just the way I intend to win the presidency.

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McGovern's Running Mate

Eagleton Prepared To Follow Leader

By Christopher Lydon

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (NYT)—Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, was not consulted on the selection of his party's first woman chairman and he will not know his campaign assignment until he visits his running mate in the Black Hills of South Dakota late this week.

But he made his own plans last weekend to confer as soon as possible with organized labor's political agent, Alexander E. Varkan, and Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, two symbols of Democratic discord after the nomination of Sen. George McGovern for the presidency.

When he visits Mr. Varkan, some time before the Wednesday Executive Committee meeting of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, it will be on a friendly "Alton" basis, Sen. Eagleton said in an interview here.

"I can't put it on him," the 42-year-old Missourian said of Mr. Varkan, director of the Committee on Political Education who spread the anti-McGovern message among labor officials during the spring primaries. "I'll just ask for his help. I've never been a very good intimidator. I'm better at making suggestions, and I'll tell him we need him."

Few Meetings

Sen. Eagleton has met Mayor Daley only three times in four years, briefly each time, but two close, mutual friends are now working on a re-introduction.

William Clark, the Daley organization's sacrificial candidate against the late Sen. Everett Dirksen in 1968, had been attorney general of Illinois when Sen. Eagleton was attorney general of Missouri. And John M. Kays Jr., once the state's attorney in East St. Louis, Ill., and an organization delegate at the Miami Beach Convention last week, was a Harvard Law School roommate of Sen. Eagleton's 20 years ago.

"I'll tell him: Mr. Mayor, we earnestly need your support," Sen. Eagleton said, noting that he had instructed his alternate delegate at Miami to vote against most of the McGovern forces in favor of seating Mayor Daley's challenged delegation at the convention.

"I don't know that right off the bat he'll say yes, but I feel confident that Mayor Daley will ultimately support this ticket. He's a professional. I respect the word politician. I am one myself, and I respect Mayor Daley as one of the top politicians in this country. I've heard him talk, too, that he doesn't care about the presidential race, that he'll sit out this dance. But I don't believe it."

Sleepless Night

Sen. Eagleton appeared to be recovering from extremes of exhaustion and euphoria after the sleepless night between Thursday and Friday that brought him the nomination.

He is amused at the "perfect nobody" epithet that has suddenly been thrust upon him. But his obscurity is hardly worse, he says, than that of his fellow Missourian, the man they called "Harry Who?" when President Franklin D. Roosevelt chose Sen. Harry S. Truman as his running mate in 1944.

He professes to have no idea where he will or should be used

in the fall campaign, although he thinks his selection alone has made a difference in Missouri, where Gov. Warren E. Hearnes, publicly skeptical about McGovern, has pledged no support.

He makes no secret of his policy disagreements with McGovern: he supports the F-15 aircraft, for example, and he has "some misgivings" about Sen. McGovern's proposal now being overhauled, to pay welfare with universal grant \$1,000 a year.

But he also is prepared to be an entirely subordinate, taking orders about travel issues as he did about the nomination of Mrs. Jean Westwood as chair of the Democratic National Committee.

Eavesdropping

"In the car yesterday (Friday) the vice-presidential nominee," Sen. McGovern mentioned, "Larry O'Brien was resigning. I mentioned I hoped he would but McGovern pointed out O'Brien wanted to resign. At one point on the way to our breakfast—Mrs. Westwood or is it Mrs. Westwood and I were riding with us, but I just listening—eavesdropping most."

Sen. Eagleton is a close friend of Frank Maniewicz, Sen. McGovern's chief strategist, dating back to 1967 when Mr. Maniewicz was the late Robert F. Kennedy's press secretary and a newspaper columnist.

The principal figures in Sen. Eagleton's chief policy staff are in the Senate: James Murphy, speech writer; Robert J. Quirk, the "devil's advocate" issue discussions; Mike Kefauver, press secretary; and three Missouri, Edward Phillips in St. Louis, Robert Kingsland in St. Louis and Robert Beech in Kansas City.

Supreme Court Sex Barrier Charged in Suit

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Maryann Clifford, 22, has filed an administrative charge with the U.S. marshal's office claiming she was denied a job at Supreme Court messenger on basis of her sex.

Mrs. Clifford—who prefers the title—has filed a suit in federal court claiming she was denied a job at Supreme Court messenger on basis of her sex.

The court employs about half-dozen messengers, usually law students, to run errands, carry messages between the justices and sometimes act as clerks and chauffeurs.

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## Eurobonds

Cuts of Two-Tier Markets  
DM, French Franc Bonds

By Carl Gewirtz

Y 16 (NYT)—The volatility of the structure of the market for DM, French Franc bonds is continuing to be a major factor in the capital market last week.

Question is whether man central bank it beyond which it exchange Deutsche marks at the current rate of 3.35 DM. The Frankfurt bank is such a limit. But system of controls to avert reaching that this will be a problem for the European Monetary Union, as the system, such as the point to Switzerland, the continuing National Bank to dollar despite the fact of the most serious threat to the German mark.

Germany's foreign bond market was the "Bundesbank's request" last week that German banks not sell to nonresidents Euro-mark loans in their portfolios (although banks' portfolios there were few such issues so held). In addition, there will be about a four-week pause in the sale of new issues—all of which tends to dry up the available supply of Euro-mark loans at a time when demand is unusually heavy and to accelerate an already rapid increase in the price of these loans. The price of about 2 percent was common last week on the secondary market.

The Finnish Mortgage Bank's 70-million-DM issue was priced at 99 1/4 with a coupon of 7 percent. Higher than most recent issues, reflecting Finland's credit standing. When first launched, pricing was expected to be around 98, and in subsequent trading it was quoted at 99 1/4.

Meanwhile, German government issues in the domestic market are being sold to yield around 8 percent and bankers question how long the "unpleasant" differential, with foreigners paying much less to borrow in DM, can go on. Even more curious to some observers is the Bundesbank's ap-

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	July 8	July 1	1971
Commodity Index	129.2	119.5	108.3	
*Currency in circ.	\$2,384,000	\$2,384,000	\$2,384,000	
*Total Loans	\$8,158,000	\$8,158,000	\$8,158,000	
Steel prod. (tons)	2,430,000	2,412,000	2,348,000	
Auto production	102,524	102,524	102,524	
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	8,772,000	8,772,000	8,772,000	
Freight car loadings	371,454	371,454	371,454	
*Elec. Pow. av. hrs.	31,748,000	31,748,000	31,748,000	
Business failures	186	186	186	

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	June	Prior Month	1971
Employed	81,657,000	81,657,000	78,895,000
Unemployed	5,092,000	5,092,000	4,891,000
Industrial production	\$911,000,000	\$911,000,000	\$848,000,000
*Personal income	\$235,000,000	\$235,000,000	\$235,000,000
*Money supply	124.7	124.7	124.7
Consumer Price Index	165	165	165
*Mfrs. Inventories	\$102,438,000	\$102,438,000	\$101,577,000
*Exports	\$3,812,000	\$3,812,000	\$3,812,000
*Imports	\$4,459,000	\$4,459,000	\$4,459,000

\*000 omitted; figures subject to revision by source.  
Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's revised index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

proval for a sterling/deutsche mark issue from Metropolitan Estate & Property, the British property development firm, at a time when new Euro-mark issues are being sold to yield around 8 percent and bankers question how long the "unpleasant" differential, with foreigners paying much less to borrow in DM, can go on.

Even more curious to some observers is the Bundesbank's ap-

Election Campaign Not Likely to Dominate  
Investor Thinking and Market Movements

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT).

New that the Democratic convention has passed without providing any major surprise in the selection of a presidential candidate and the adoption of a platform, the business world and Wall Street are preparing to ponder the implications for the domestic economy and for the financial markets in the four months until the election.

Economic problems, of course, contribute only one of the major issues of this or any other campaign, but they are a key element and they may well generate repercussions in the movement of the markets. The attitude of business and consumers, and the international status of the dollar.

Although the financial and business community at this time considers the incumbent Nixon administration as an odds-on favorite to win the election, it recognizes that this outcome is by no means a foregone conclusion and that unforeseen developments in the economic, political and international realm could play a pivotal role in the eventual decision at the polls.

Thus, if history proves a good guide, the markets will continue to be affected most by fundamental factors, no matter how distracted or concerned investors become by the rhetoric of the election campaign.

A recent poll of leading security analysts showed overwhelming sentiment favoring the view that the stock market would move higher in the balance of the year, but erratically and not dramatically.

In recent weeks, however, the market has been moving steadily downward for a variety of reasons—the technical position of the market, concern over some trends in the economy, international

monetary turmoil and uncertainty over the election.

Earlier this year it had been widely considered that the Nixon administration might be almost invulnerable on economic matters, with the economy rising, inflation moderating, employment growing, personal income and corporate profits rising and interest rates declining.

But now, it is rather clear,

there are some minutes in the picture as well as the array of pluses, and the recent course of the financial markets has—

soms extent, at least—been reflecting concern over the problem areas.

The stock market declined sharply and broadly last week. In doing so, it ignored continued favorable developments in the economy and reacted instead to fears of impending problems re-

lated to increasing inflationary pressures.

On the New York Stock Exchange, a total of 1,393 issues registered losses for the week, while 439 advanced and 203 closed with no net change. There were 233 stocks that reached new lows for the year and 70 that touched new highs.

All of the leading market averages showed fairly large losses. The Dow Jones Industrial Average declined 15.80 points to 923.36; The New York Times Combined Average of 50 stocks was down 13.83 to 559.92; Standard & Poor's 500-stock Combined Index fell 1.89 to 108.80; and the Stock Exchange Composite retreated 1.13 to 59.02.

With the market declining in contrast to its upward course the week before, total trading for the last five sessions amounted to 69.3 million shares, compared with 55.2 million in the preceding week.

Curtis-Wright, trading in roller-coaster fashion, moved between a range of 47 and 38 1/8 last week before closing at 43 1/8 and showing a loss of 9 3/8 points. Volumes totaled 1,302,000 shares. Conflicting claims about the potential for the Wankel rotary engine, to which Curtis-Wright holds North American rights, caused the turbulence in this stock.

After Curtis-Wright as the volume leader, three of the week's five most active issues were airlines. They showed these losses:

Pan American, off 1 1/2 to 14 3/8 on a turnover of 894,700 shares; Braniff, down 5/4 to 14 1/4 on 791,500 shares; and Eastern, down 2 3/8 to 25 3/8 on 629,700 shares.

The pressure of rising costs—and the reluctance of government authorities so far to grant a 3 percent fare increase—brought selling into the airline group.

## Amex and Over-Counter

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT)—After five trading days when prices declined, the trend ended Friday with a little upswing on the American Stock Exchange. Its index, however, was off 0.43 for the week with a close of 25.93.

In the Over-the-Counter market, prices moved down as measured by the NASDAQ Industrial Index from 139.96 a week ago Friday to 136.79.

The most active issue during the week on the Amex was American Industrial Paper, with a volume of 859,000 shares. It closed at 15 1/4, down 7/8 for the week. Many investors reacted warmly and then coldly to the stock because of talk about the prospects of the Wankel engine. A subsidiary of the company has a license to make the Wankel in Israel.

House of Fabrics shares were the second most actively traded with 439,100 changing hands and a close of 14 1/8, down 3 points for the week. A company official recently commented on the over-investment position of the retail fabric sellers and their keen competition. Also, analysts have pointed out that in many areas too many fabric stores have been opened.

A long-time favorite with investors, Teleprompter, dropped 1 1/4 during the week to 39 on heavy volume of 377,900 shares. The shares dropped along with others, following pessimistic comments about the status of cable television.

In midweek, Intel announced that it had sold 69,000 shares of Xerox for more than \$10 million, and it continues to hold \$2,000 Xerox shares. Intel, in the computer products field, received the Xerox shares for its investment in Diablo System, in which Xerox acquired earlier this year. Intel shares closed at 8 1/4, compared with 7 1/2 a week ago.

Insurance stocks generally were a little lower for the week but bank shares moved upward. In the case of the banks, the reason might be that investors responded favorably to the recent firming of short-term interest rates. Also, some banks have been reporting good earnings.

## Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Chg

High Low Last Chg

High Low Last Chg

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## Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Yield	Price	High	Low	Last	Net
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Yield	Price	High	Low	Last	Net
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

Bonds	Yield	Price	High	Low	Last	Net
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

Bonds	Yield	Price	High	Low	Last	Net
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
AT&T 4 1/2% 10/1/77	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

## Barclay Securities Limited

## 1971 RESULTS

- \* ONE FOR TWO BONUS ISSUE.
- \* PROFITS DOUBLED TO £2,200,000.
- \* EARNINGS INCREASED by 70% per share.
- \* DIVIDEND INCREASE 33% for 1971.
- \* 50% INCREASED DIVIDENDS FORECAST FOR 1972.

## FIVE YEAR RESULTS 1967 TO 1971 SHOW:

EARNINGS per share INCREASED by 8½ times.  
ASSETS per share INCREASED by 4 times.  
DIVIDENDS MULTIPLIED FOURFOLD.  
Cash resources exceed £10 million and increasing.  
Expansion planned for Europe and Overseas.  
Higher earnings confidently expected for the current year.

The Chairman, Mr. John Bentley, reported that:

"These results establish Barclay Securities as one of the leading growth organisations in the U.K."

Barclay Securities is an Investment Holding Company. Investments include interests in Pharmaceuticals, Toys, Media and Property.

Copies of the latest Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, Barclay Securities Limited, 32 Curzon Street, London, W1Y 8BS.

BEARER SHARES OF  
CAPITAL GROWTH COMPANY S.A.  
We buy at U.S. \$1.20  
We sell at U.S. \$1.32  
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c/o Box 4634, Beirut, Lebanon.  
Prices valid until July 21, 1972.

## A message from John M. King

In 1968 and 1969, King Resources Company sold to the Natural Resources Proprietary Account of the Fund of Funds, Limited 50% of its interest in oil and natural gas exploration rights and permits covering approximately 10 million hectares in the Canadian Arctic. At the end of 1969, in an effort to fairly reflect the true value of such holdings in computing the Fund's net asset value, the holding was revalued from its approximately \$12 million cost to approximately \$96 million. The revaluation was highly publicized and much criticized at the time, largely because I.O.S., Ltd. received a \$9.6 million "profit sharing" management fee as a direct consequence of such revaluation. This in turn undermined the credibility of I.O.S. management and set the stage for the violence that was to come.

In the spring of 1970, as securities markets world-wide reeled under the impact of a recession in the United States and elsewhere, the I.O.S. "bubble" burst. Wave after wave of redemptions hit I.O.S. sponsored funds, particularly FOF. Eventually, it became necessary for the Fund to place its illiquid investments, including the Canadian Arctic holding, into Global Natural Resources Limited and to dividend out Global shares to the FOF shareholders. (The second largest Global holding consisted of an approximate 50% interest in Investment Properties International Limited, a \$100,000,000 closed-end real estate fund.)

In the meantime, King Resources Company undertook a futile attempt to rescue I.O.S. As a direct result of this unsuccessful effort, King Resources Company, my family-owned associated company and I, personally, found ourselves illiquid and under serious financial pressure.

Two years have elapsed, and there has been a continuing series of dramatic developments in the Canadian Arctic. King Resources Company, my family-owned associated company and I have our most significant investment holdings, with multiple oil and gas discoveries having been made by major U.S. and Canadian companies. It is now clear that with proper financial management all of the respective creditors will be paid in full, with the primary assets providing a solid base upon which King Resources Company and the other entities can resume their earlier growth patterns.

Despite the present depressed market price for Global shares, any objective analysis of Global's Arctic holdings shows that the 1969 revaluation of such properties (exclusive of I.O.S. fees objectives) was amply justified. Nevertheless, a great cloud hangs over the Global picture. Many factors—including, the protracted fight for control of I.O.S. (and through I.O.S., Global), the puzzling dismemberment of I.O.S. and its funds by International Controls Corporation, Mr. Robert L. Vesco and his associates, the steady barrage of law suits against various I.O.S. entities and their present and former management, and the confusion and notoriety which have resulted—make it difficult, if not impossible, for the investing public to attribute realistic market values to any of the I.O.S.-controlled public companies.

Now, it is rumored that the assets of Global and its approximately 50%-owned subsidiary, IPI, may be transferred to a new company—under terms and conditions that are likely to assure present I.O.S. management of continuing control of the new entity. I do not suggest that any impropriety is involved. However, I do suggest that the assets of Global and IPI are too valuable to be left in the control of persons who, within the past two years, have not demonstrated any real capability to preserve and improve upon their very substantial values.

My associates and I are embarking upon a new venture of conducting and managing, both for ourselves and others, exploratory drilling and producing operations in the oil, natural gas and mining industries and development of real estate—International Dundee Limited. I have required my associates to make the offerings (including tenders for Global and IPI shares) described in the prospectus of International Dundee Limited. This was done because I feel that with respect to my future economic activities I have a moral obligation to all those who have invested with me in the past—whether directly through an investment in or with one of my companies or indirectly through an investment in or with I.O.S. and its various funds—to offer them the right to participate with my associates and myself in our new venture.

In particular, to the extent that the tenders for the Global and IPI shares may result in the company acquiring significant numbers of such shares, my associates and I believe that (because of the multiple ownership of all Global properties held by my associated companies) we are uniquely in the position to bring "order out of chaos" for the benefit of all present Global and IPI shareholders.

If you are one of the estimated one million persons outside the United States who have invested (either directly or indirectly) in my companies in the past, you may wish to complete and mail the coupon below, so that you can obtain and examine the prospectus of International Dundee Limited.

I wish to make it clear that neither my associates, my family, nor I urge you to participate as an investor in International Dundee Limited. We cannot guarantee you that our efforts will meet with success. However, as the prospectus sets forth, my associates, my family and I will benefit significantly from the new venture only after substantial International Dundee Limited profits have been realized for the benefit of the company and all its stockholders. With performance established as a requirement for our personal reward, the opportunity to discharge our moral obligations to others now becomes a realistic objective for achievement. We look forward to the challenge.

Very truly yours,  
*John M. King*  
John M. King

International Dundee Ltd.  
P.O. Box 4036  
Nassau, Bahamas

Please send me a copy of your prospectus.

Name

Address

City

Country

(The prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell shares in those jurisdictions where such a sale would be in violation of local laws.)

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## International Stock Market

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## SHARES

American Gas Co. U.S. 104	114
Pacific Gas & Electric Co. U.S. 114	114
Revenue Invest. Corp. U.S. 114	114
Holiday Travel Lodge	114
Inf. 114	114
Unilever Holdings S.A. S.F. 120	124
Satellite Systems Corp. U.S. 29	209

## International Stock Market

1 Euron Square,  
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Telephone: 01-252-9722.

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## SLATER, WALKER INTERNATIONAL FINANCE LIMITED

(Islands of Bermuda)

6 1/4 % bearer Notes 1972 due 1976/79

unconditionally guaranteed by

## SLATER, WALKER SECURITIES LIMITED

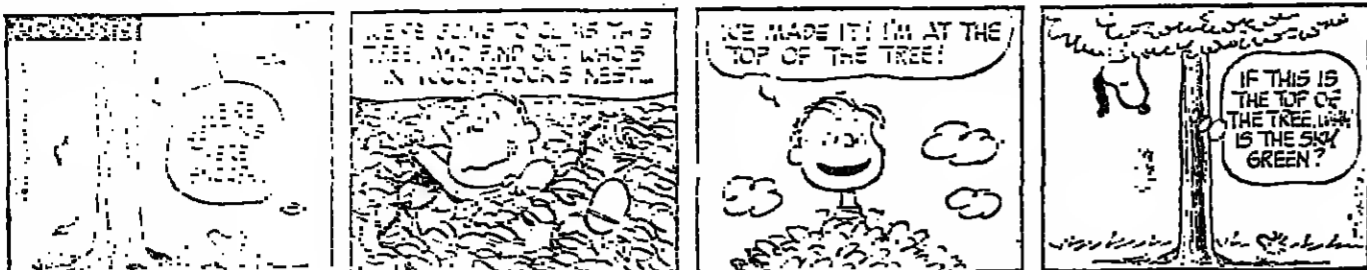
Pierson, Helling & Pierson  
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Slater, Walker Limited

July 17, 1972.



PEANUTS



B.C.



LI'L ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



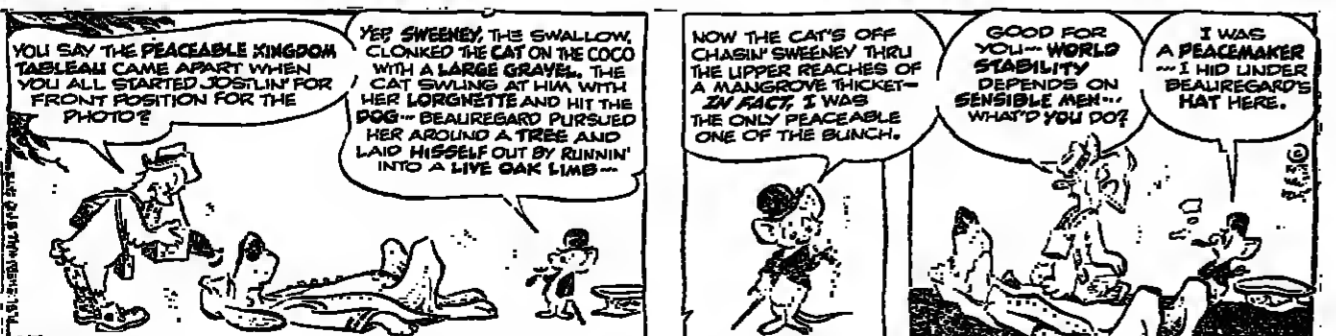
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



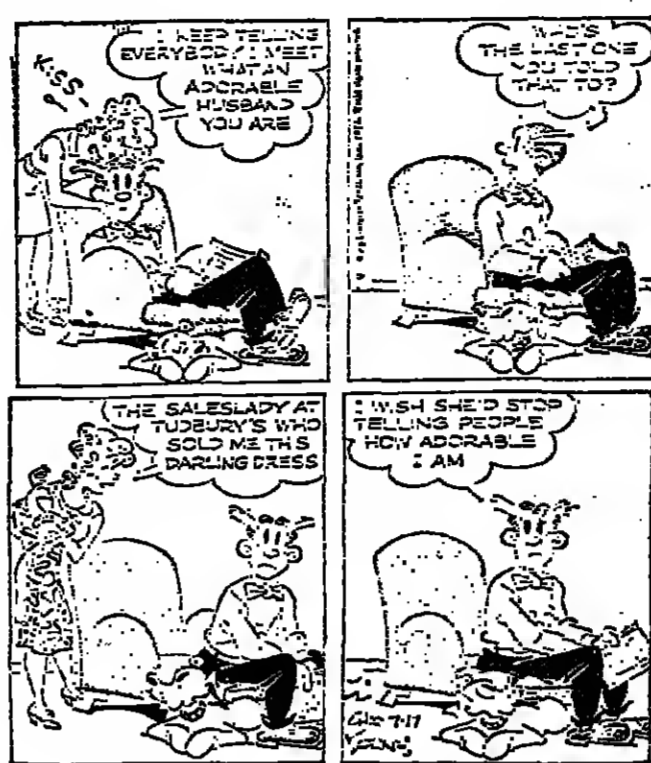
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Australian expert Roelof Smilde tackled his goal on the diagrammed deal from the 1972 World Team Olympiad. His opposite number, an eight-time world champion from Italy, set a direct course and was less successful. Both North-South partnerships had no difficulty in reaching the normal contract of three no-trump. The Italian bidding, which would be normal here, is shown in the diagram. The Australians took one extra bid when South rebid two no-trump, which was forcing in his methods. Four spades was also a sound contract, and would have been made with less difficulty as the cards lie.

At both tables the opening lead was a heart. The Italian declarer steered directly for game by winning in his hand and leading the spade queen. West won and played a second heart, and when South took this he finessed in spades. This was the normal percentage play, but it lost to the jack.

A third heart lead finally established a heart trick for West, and the defense was in control. When South led a club West stepped up with the ace, cashed his heart winner and led a diamond. South could not reach his club winners, so the diamond king was the fifth and decisive trick for the defense.

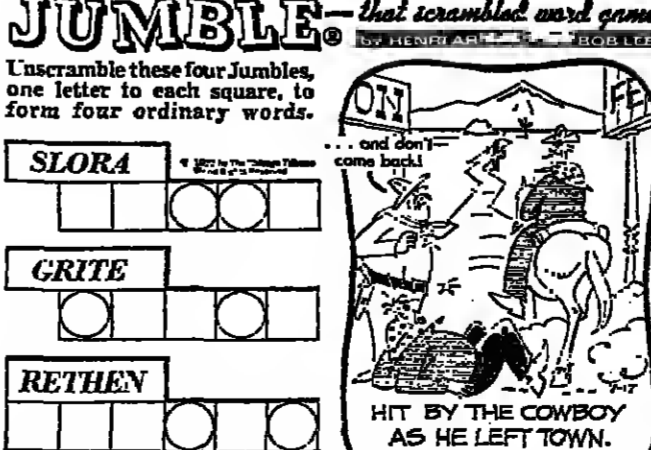
Smilde formed a more seamanlike plan. At the second trick he led a club toward dummy's queen. West made the normal play of ducking for all he knew. South's clubs were easily established. With one trick in the bag, the declarer shifted to spades. The queen lost to the ace and the hearts were continued.

Again the declarer made the normal play of finessing the spade ten on the second round. But he did not mind when it lost, because he had nine sure tricks: four spades, three hearts and one in each minor suit.

NORTH			
♠	K108642		
♥	K84		
♦	A109		
♣	Q		
EAST			
♠	A85		
♥	7532		
♦	63		
♣	A732		
SOUTH			
♠	Q3		
♥	AQ10		
♦	Q72		
♣	K3864		

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass Pass Pass West led the heart five.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SLORA GRITE RETHEN DABINT

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

BOOKS

A FAMILY BUSINESS  
Kinship and Social Control in Organized Crime

By Francis A. J. Ianni. Basic Books, 194 pp. \$3.50.

Reviewed by Fred Ferretti

FRANCIS IANNI'S book—meticulous, unpretentious, unemotional and devoid of tab—based on years of intimate social interaction, should disturb all those pseudo-criminologists and lazy sociologists who have been earning good livings as authorities on organized crime, by peddling law enforcement hand-outs as "research." It should annoy those nitpicking social thinkers who have tended to shudder when the words Mafia and Cosa Nostra were before them. (It probably won't because they then must concede they have been professionally sloppy, at the very least.) It should force various law enforcement and investigative bodies to rethink.

What Ianni says, and proves, is revolutionary. Italian-American crime, he tells us, is a family business. It is rooted in kinship, nurtured by inheritance and blight, and veiled by intermarriage; and there exists no supportable evidence that this family business is, or can be, part of a national conspiracy.

In 1951, Estes Kefauver's Senate Crime Committee concluded (after listening to repetitious invocations of the Fifth Amendment and watching Frank Costello's knuckles) that "there is a nationwide crime syndicate known as the Mafia (whose) leaders are usually found in control of the most lucrative rackets in their cities." There was no evidence to support this. It was simply said. Actually, it echoed an opinion of 60 years before—rooted in fear—that such a syndicate, exported from southern Italy and Sicily, dealt in everything from murder to policy betting and is forever infiltrating and subverting "legitimate" businesses. What Ianni—director of the Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute at Columbia's Teachers College—has done is to show that crime, Italian-style in this country, is confined to family and that while sociological aspects of the Sicilian Mafia mentality exist in these families simply as a matter of heritage, a history of the Mafia shows that its traditional structure is inimical to Italian-American crime.

He notes that the Mafia sprouted and grew powerful in Sicily because of several factors: an innate scorn among Sicilians for organized government; a reliance upon the family unit for ways of behavior and a total life style; the lack of upward mobility among the peasantry that hindered the Sicilian dream of a widespread, mutually helpful clan based on blood relationships. The Mafia replaced that dream of a family clan in Sicily. It thrived as a source of protection; as an employer; as a buffer between the familial structure and the outside world; as a quasi-government, which used, among other tactics, fear and reprisals.

In the United States, Ianni contends, the typical Italian-American crime family—in his case the "Lupulo" family, with whom he mingled, interviewed, was welcomed by, rejected by, and grew fond of—has been transformed from an organism conceived in the Italian ghetto

of the early 20th century to the Mafia mentality as a part to a profoundly American institution, constantly changing—coming more a part of American culture, becoming accustomed to the use of political and economic power. But always the Mafia is the family. But because of such a powerful family structure it is not a Mafia structure. The Mafia cannot exist where a family is spread, is powerful, wealthy.

Do members of the Lupulo family know members of other Italian crime families? Yes, Ianni says, and there is even a great amount of intermarriage, but there is no "national federation" Ianni does demonstrate is far from being a single-mind organization devoted to eradicating the family from its beginning has been directed with equaling into legitimate pursuits, depleting the arrival of Giuseppe Lupulo here in 1905 with a family first, relatives second, and then the rest of the Mafia. He prospered in the ghetto, as his life there, consorted only with other Italian immigrants, is cited there. He also became rich.

He appointed members of his family—either blood relatives or those by marriage—to either legitimate businesses or to the legal. His authority was unquestioned until his death. His has seen some erosion, as members of the Lupulo family went to universities and became professionals, and did not become part of the family business. Ianni family structure has sagged, in too often—the power of Giuseppe Lupulo, Joe, and see merit in authority not only based on age, but on acquired power.

Thus those within the family who are politically connected, and respect equal to Joe's, Ianni says, is an inevitable sequence of acculturation. In the view, Italian-American crime is a phenomenon, will vanish, as Irish-American and Jewish-American crime in preceding generations. Few of the Lupulo family in illegal businesses today, they are political and professional, they are wealthy; they are not "subverting" legitimate companies, because they own too many.

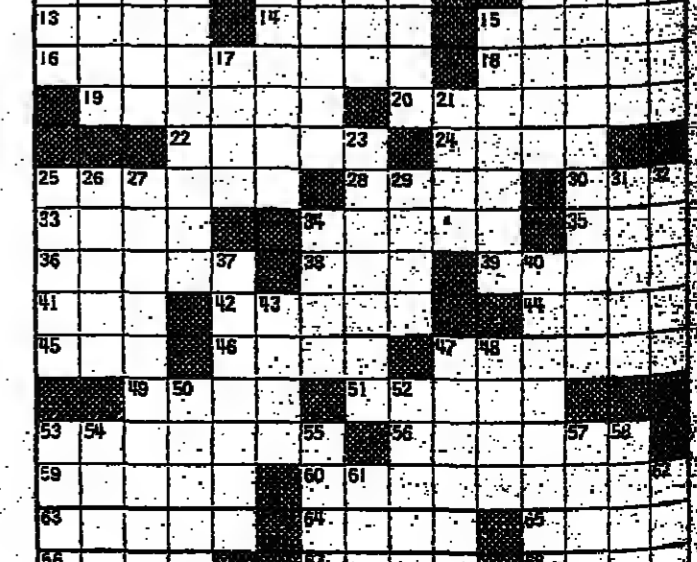
Ianni says that by the 1950s the Lupulo "crime" family that all of the grandsons and great-grandsons of Giuseppe Lupulo will be teachers and doctors and lawyers and professors and dentists and authors and businessmen; and that crime will be in the hands of power—blacks, Puerto Ricans, Cubans.

Mr. Ferretti is a member of the New York Times metropolitan staff.

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CROSSWORD

By Will Warr



## Loser Shoots Final-Round 66

## Trevino Ends Nicklaus Dream by 1



KISSING CUP—Lee Trevino greets trophy after winning the British Open Saturday by one stroke.

Scotland, July 16 (UPI)—Lee Trevino, a 26-year-old, won the British Open golf tournament today, ending a 10-year drought for the United States. Trevino, who finished with a 66 in the final round, defeated Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a 67, by one stroke. Trevino's victory was a surprise, as he was considered an underdog. He had never won a major tournament before. Nicklaus, who had won the Claret Cup in 1962, was the favorite to win. Trevino's win was a historic moment for American golf.

and was in three inches of the hole. Trevino, who was 15 feet short of the hole, was 15 feet short of the hole. Trevino, who was 15 feet short of the hole, was 15 feet short of the hole. Trevino, who was 15 feet short of the hole, was 15 feet short of the hole.

## Trevino in Paris For Exhibition

PARIS, July 16 (UPI)—The competition here tomorrow will be a bit easier for Lee Trevino. Trevino, fresh from his British Open victory, will first show the French how to beat Jack Nicklaus and Tony Jacklin as he will conduct a clinic at 4 p.m. at the St. Cloud golf course, just outside Paris. He will then tee off in an 18-hole exhibition match with young French professional Bernard Pascasio.

fingered his cap, stalked to the green to survey the situation—and then chipped it in from 30 feet, just as he had done twice while shooting a 66 in Friday's third round. Shaken, Jacklin three-putted for a bogey six. He missed from about three feet on the second one. That put Trevino in front by one.

Nicklaus, at the same time, needed a birdie three on the final hole to have any chance. He put his second about 35 feet to the left of the hole. The putt was about a foot short.

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## Driver Gougeon Angry At Une de Mai Scratch

By Louis Effrat

WESTBURY, N.Y., July 16 (UPI)—With Une de Mai of France scratched by a belated order from the New York State Harness Racing Commission, the \$125,000 International Trot at Roosevelt Raceway was won last night by Speedy Crown—the first American horse to win the race in eight years.

Une de Mai, the greatest money-winning horse in harness racing history, was scratched several hours before the race because of tightened muscles caused by enforced idleness. The 3-year-old French mare had been held three days in quarantine after arriving from Paris last Sunday. But her trainer-driver, Jean-René Gougeon, said earlier yesterday that Une de Mai could race.

When she was formally scratched, Speedy Crown stepped into the favorite's role and won the 1 1/4-mile trot in 2 minutes 55 1/4 seconds.

Speedy Crown took command approaching the quarter-mile post and proceeded to lead the remainder of the race. In beating the American-bred, Canadian-bred Fresh Yankee by three-quarters of a length, the 4-year-old bay son of Speedy Scott snatched the string of six straight international victories by mare.

Third behind the Howard Beissinger-driven winner and the Joe O'Brien-driven Fresh Yankee, was Flower Child, piloted by George Sholly. Then, in order, were Beau Winter of New Zealand, Azelino B. of France and Fidelio of Belgium. However, in keeping with the theme of this 14th edition of the international, Azelino B. was set back to sixth and Fidelio to fifth because of interference.

Une de Mai was in quarantine because her owners lacked proper health certificates for her. Roosevelt Raceway president George Morton Levy said yesterday that she would have been permitted to race, but would have been barred from the betting.

"This was to protect the betting public," Levy said. Levy's announcement was repeated at 15-minute intervals from 6 p.m. until 7:30. At 8:12, came the news that Une de Mai had been ordered out of the race by the commission officials.

In his announcement over the public address system, the announcer said that "the American drivers in the race had raised questions about Une de Mai's fitness."

However, at 8:43, at the insistence of the judges, the announcer revised that, deleting the reference to the drivers. Charles Plumb, the presiding judge, said that although he was aware that the American drivers were "upset" by Une de Mai being allowed to start, there had been no official protest from either Beissinger or Sholly.

Gougeon and Count Pierre de Montesson and Pierre Allaire, the co-owners of Une de Mai, which has earnings of \$1,545,740, were reported to be "put out" by the final decision, which kept the mare out of the race she had won a year ago. Gougeon's interpreter said that the trainer-driver had liked the manner in which Une de Mai warmed up at about 7:30 p.m.

Orantes Defeats Nastase in Final

BAASTAD, Sweden, July 16 (AP)—Mamnel Orantes of Spain won his first Swedish international championship today by defeating losing Wimbledon finalist Ilia Nastase of Romania, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

Orantes, 23, thus increased his lead in the \$75,000 Commercial Bank Volvo Cup series. He now has 370 points.

Nastase, who won the Grand Prix last year, is still second in the Grand Prix series with 320 points. Stan Smith of the United States, who defeated the Romanian ace in the Wimbledon final last week in the third place, is third with 280 points.

Orantes took the women's singles title by defeating Christina Sandberg, 3-6, 6-3, 6-6 in an all-Swedish clash.

The Scoreboard

GOLF—At Wimbledon, Ilia Nastase defeated a four-under-par 68 to win the \$75,000 Commercial Bank Volvo Cup series. He now has 370 points.

YACHTING—At San Francisco, Alan Roth, 23, won the U.S. Olympic Series, finishing third in the final of seven races over a 11-mile course in San Francisco Bay. Roth had two wins, two seconds and two thirds in the series. Roth will represent the United States at the Olympic Games in Kiel, Germany.

ROBBER RACING—At Ingolstadt, Calif., Quack, a 3-year-old who topped the big races in the East, equaled the American record for 1 1/4 miles in beating his odds rivals in the \$125,000 International Trot at Roosevelt Raceway. Quack, ridden by Donald Pierce and carrying 115 pounds, won in 1 minute 55 1/4 seconds, equalling the mark set by Nore in 1950. Quack paid \$140 for 82 to win. Dress Rehearsal finished second and War Beins was third.

SOCCER—At Miami, Werner Brömmel of Germany defeated the Miami Hurricanes of the North American Soccer League, 4-1. It was the fourth straight victory for the Germans during their North American tour.

At St. Etienne, France, St. Etienne defeated Dnaberg of Sweden, 3-0. In the Summer Cup, Sauter scored of the 21st minute and Revell scored at the 28th and 44th minutes.

SWIMMING—At Vittel, France, Michel Rousseau of France broke his European record for the 100-meter freestyle by winning in 52.8 seconds. Competing in the second day of the pre-Olympic trials, Rousseau beat his record of a year ago by one-tenth of a second.

TRACK AND FIELD—At Bonack, East Germany, Olympic gold medalist Mohammed Gamil of Tunisia clocked 13 minutes 43 seconds to win the 5,000-meter event. Gamil's opponent, a runner from the field on the last lap to win by 95 meters.

## ti's Work in Relief Gives Pirates Sweep

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## Observer

## The Homecoming

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—It was wonderful for Sweeney returning home to the whole darned family after the rigors of Miami Beach. But the family mood was disappointingly political. They had sat through 100 many dawns, watching Sweeney's words. Farenthold being nominated for the vice-presidency and listening to Ohio pass.

"I want to be car, and I want it right now," were young Sweeney's words of greeting, "and if I don't get it, plus money for a full tank of gas, I am going to walk out of this family and not play the elder son anymore."

"What's wrong with the kid?" Sweeney asked his wife. "Have you been letting him read about Bobby Fischer's carryings-on as the chess championship?"

"Buster can't tell the castle position on the king's side from the Nimzo-Indian defense," Sweeney's wife said. "Ever since he saw how politicians behave when they don't get their way, he's been sulking around here like a United States President."

Buster was impatient with this dilly-dallying. If he were to pull out of the family and run on an independent ticket, he told Sweeney, Sweeney would not only lose an income tax exemption but would also acquire a nasty reputation in the neighborhood for treating his children badly.

"What would happen to the Sweeney family then?" he demanded.

It was already showing signs of old age. Youth had passed it by. The coalition that Sweeney had built in the 1940s with the present Mrs. Sweeney would need young strength and energy to sustain it beyond another four years, Buster pointed out.

Mrs. Sweeney explained in whispers that Buster was copying the strategy he had seen George McGovern use to assure himself of the nomination. "Ever since he read McGovern's threat in Life magazine to walk out on the party if he wasn't nominated," Mrs. Sweeney said, "Buster has

## If This Be Aprille... It Must Be Canterbury

By Hugh Mulligan

CANTERBURY, England (AP)—"Whence that Aprille with his shoures sote the droghte of Marche hath perced to the rote," as Geoffrey Chaucer observed six centuries ago, "then longer folk to goon on pilgrimages."

In England, Chaucer noted further, "from every shire's end down to Canterbury they went to seek the holy, blissful martyr, Thomas a Becket."

The urge to see Canterbury in spring has not diminished since the great poet of Middle English set out from the Tabard Inn in South London with a merry cavalcade that included a gentle knight, the bawling miller, a prioress, a lusty friar and the worthy, gap-toothed wife of Bath, "who had five husbands, all at the church door."

The tavern called the Tabard fell in the onslaught of progress long before the bulldozer was invented. And the Pilgrim Way to Canterbury, where the pilgrims jogged their horses along the steady trot that became known as a "canter," has been obliterated in most places by a six-lane highway called the M-2. But the rolling Kent countryside, spotted with sheep and deep green in the mists of April, is as lovely as ever.

By horse in Chaucer's day, with rests at suitable houses of refreshment, the 67-mile journey from London took three days. Pilgrims on foot required 10 or more days to reach Christendom's then most revered shrine this side of the Holy Land. Those on ponies and donkeys, who could not "canter" had to "saunter," derived from "Sainte Terre," or Holy Land.

Now the pilgrim's path is negotiated in two hours by gleaming stainless-steel sightseeing buses with large picture windows while stragglers along the way view the pilgrims snoring in their overstuffed chairs. Still, as Canterbury's 200,000 pilgrims this past April attest, the pilgrimage has lost little of its allure and none of its humanity.

Like Chaucer's 30 pilgrims, today's tourist bus includes a merry, mixed band from many lands and walks of life, each intent on whiling away the time with droll stories and tourist-type questions. "Indeed," as the poet encouraged raconteurs on that classic 14th-century canter, "There's little pleasure for your bones, riding along and all dead as stones."

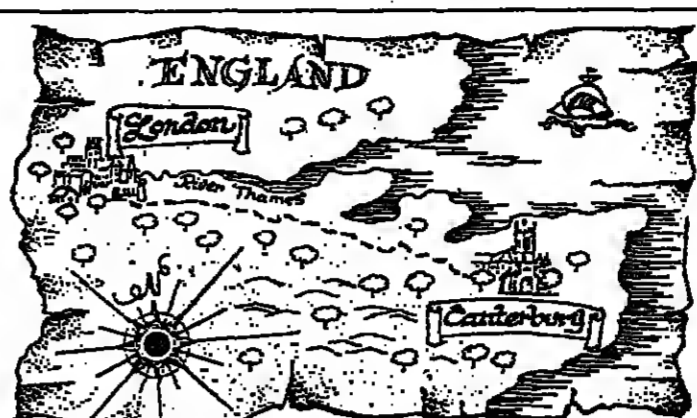
The tour guide on one recent bus was a learned man, fat and friendly and much given to speaking wisdom into a tiny microphone, along with an occasional bawdy song and story.

He began his discourse on a most unlovely note: "Gents, wallets in your back pocket is what we call a pickpocket's delight. Ladies, hold onto your handbags in the cathedral. Same as elsewhere, thieves thrive on crowds."

Then, in a more sacred vein, he told us how Thomas a Becket, the archbishop of Canterbury, was axed in his cathedral at evensong by four knights on a rub-out mission ordered by King Henry II. That was in December, 1170, and there was hell to pay. Before the ecclesiastical dust had settled, King Henry himself had come on his knees, a pilgrim to the martyr's tomb.

"Dullsville," interjected a plump wife from Pontiac, Mich., who had one husband at the church door and left another at divorce court in Mexico City. I saw Richard Burton in the movie, A Doctor from Glasgow, until then immersed in maps and guide books, cut her down with a surgical stare and bade the tour guide go on.

Ever since then, the tour guide resumed, pilgrims have been coming to the tomb, except when Henry VIII dissolved



the monasteries, scattered the martyr's bones and swiped for his own ring and every British monarch thereafter—the jewel that King Louis of France left at the shrine.

Dan, the tour bus driver, out of London's dreary working-class suburbs, seemed locked in time and place to the ancient route of Chaucer's pilgrims: "Why, look: Here's Deptford and it's 9 o'clock. And Greenwich, too, with many a black-guard in it."

No blackguards were in evidence on the rain-lashed high street, but Greenwich housewives hurried along under umbrellas that were being buffeted by wind.

"England doesn't have a climate, just weather," a lovely girl from Charing Cross explained to her American boyfriend. He was a hippie, dressed in Indian feathers and beaded jewelry, inscribed "Che Guevara." Like Chaucer's fine young squire, he was "a lad of fire, with locks as curly as if they had been pressed."

"Right on!" he shouted or "Cool, man, cool!" to every phenomenon that came along the way. All the while he puffed sweet-smelling smokes from Lebanon until he became glassy-eyed and hazy.

The route followed the Watling Way, the old Roman road, with many a picturesque pub with names like The Dun Cow, The George and The Bull.

The host explained that The Bull was a common name for pubs along the pilgrim path. It was named for the papal bull certifying clean beds and honest prices long before Duncan Hines or Temple Fielding came along.

The bus traveled over rill and knoll and dale until it came to Wrotham and a hostelry called The Pilgrim's Rest. Local licensing laws limited travelers to tea and coffee, instead of the "four ripe ale" of yore. There was no miller among the modern-day pilgrims but there was a baker from Birmingham, full of racing lore and bawdy tavern stories.

Sittingbourne, Rochester and Maidstone streamed in the rain past bus windows, then Boughton-under-Elean and Leeds Castle with its moat, which the guide vowed was owned by Lady Balfour.

The angels had just begun to stake, when Canterbury's splendid cathedral rose up behind the gas tanks.

"Here Edward the Confessor was crowned, and Henry IV is buried, and here, on this spot, was Thomas properly mutilated," said the wizened church warden who led travelers around the shrine. In olden days, the pilgrims bought indulgences and pardons and tiny brass bells for the harness, to show they had been to Canterbury.

At the shops off the cloister, the modern pilgrims bought postcards of the cathedral bathed in rare sunshine and plaster Toby mugs made in Japan and caps emblazoned "Canterbury."

The appetite for pilgrimages had only been whetted. "Tomorrow we must do Stratford," said the woman from Pontiac.

## PEOPLE:

He Dr 7,000

When Hugh Male of Milwaukee saw a service station selling gasoline for 22.9 cents a gallon he drove in and said, "This is up." It took eight hours to pump 7,000 gallons of regular into Male's tank truck. Male, president of an independent oil company, said the 22.9 cents-per-gallon price that a competing major-brand station featured during the latest round in a price war was less than the 23.5 cents per gallon he was paying wholesale from another major supplier. After the sale, the station raised its price to 23.8. "It may seem funny to you," he said after paying the \$1,600 bill, "but it's dollars to me."

**STRIPPED:** Georgina Risk of Beirut, Lebanon, the reigning Miss Universe, of her title and all its fringe benefits, when she failed to show for the plane that was to fly her to San Juan, P.R., to crown her as Miss Universe. The contest, to be held under tight security, ends July 29. Miss Risk said she feared reprisals for the deaths of 16 Puerto Ricans in the May 30 Lydda Airport massacre. The killers were Palestinian terrorists said by Israel to have been hired by Palestinian guerrillas operating from bases in Lebanon.

**STRIPPED:** Some of the contestants in this weekend's Miss Nude would be in conflict at Rialto City, Indiana. The organizer defended the presence of the patterned swimsuits, saying that anyone who entered the contest must be a feminist at heart. The contest was won by Carol Tucker, 21, of Portsmouth, Virginia, who entered as Miss Canada. Her measurements: 36-24-33 and lighter here than there, for instance.

**CROWNED:** Janet Cougle, 22, a blue-eyed blonde computer programmer of Sydney, Australia, in Coos Bay, Ore., was crowned Miss America. Letitia Montgomery, 23, of Astoria, Ore., was crowned Miss Oregon. The Miss America organization, of course, American imperialism.

**MARRIED:** The four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Heine Brüllmann in Bockelberg, West Germany, on Saturday, the Brüllmanns' 25th wedding anniversary. **RE-MARRIED:** Actress Natalie Wood, 32, and actor Robert Wagner, 42, whose first marriage ended in divorce in 1957 on a fault-finding by the State of California. **MARRIED:** Spanish pop singer Rafael Marín and Natalia Figueroa in 1967.

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